



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office
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Vol. 56, No. 32

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 6

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

A much needed relief from the heat arrived late in the week in the form of cooler temperatures and scattered showers, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Grain bins are being emptied and cleaned in preparation for the upcoming harvest. Scores of 4-H projects were feverishly being prepared for the upcoming state fair.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 6.0 days suitable for field work. **Corn condition** is rated 68 percent good to excellent compared with 43 percent last year at this time. Ninety-four percent of the corn acreage has **silked** compared to 99 percent last year and 94 percent for the 5-year average. Forty-one percent of the corn acreage is in the **dough** stage compared with 47 percent last year and 41 percent for the 5-year average. Six percent of the corn acreage is in the **dent** stage compared with 7 percent last year and 8 percent for the 5-year average. **Soybean condition** is rated 66 percent good to excellent compared with 51 percent last year. Eighty-three percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared to 95 percent last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average. Forty-six percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 70 percent last year and 57 percent for the 5-year average.

Third cutting of alfalfa hay is twenty-seven percent complete compared with 26 percent last year and 23 percent for the 5-year average.

Major activities during the week included: spraying soybean fields for weeds and insects, hauling grain to market, attending county fairs, cutting and baling hay, harvesting mint and potatoes, mowing roadsides and ditches, and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 7 percent excellent, 54 percent good, 30 percent fair, 8 percent poor and 1 percent very poor. Livestock were under some stress from the heat and humidity.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Silked	94	87	99	94
Corn in Dough	41	22	47	41
Corn in Dent	6	2	7	8
Soybeans Blooming	83	75	95	89
Soybeans Podding	46	30	70	57
Alfalfa Third Cutting	27	NA	26	23

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	2	7	23	53	15
Soybeans	2	7	25	54	12
Pasture	1	8	30	54	7

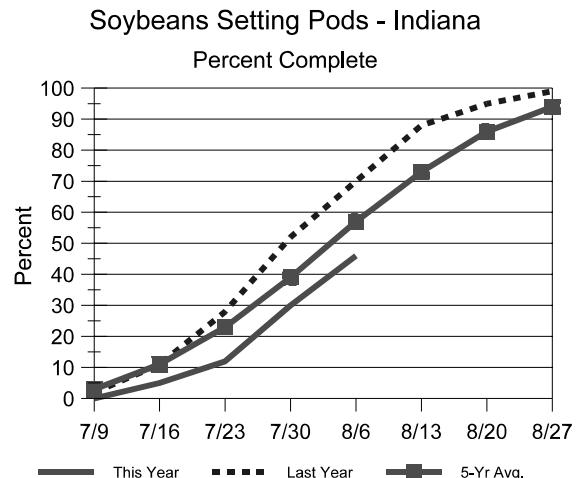
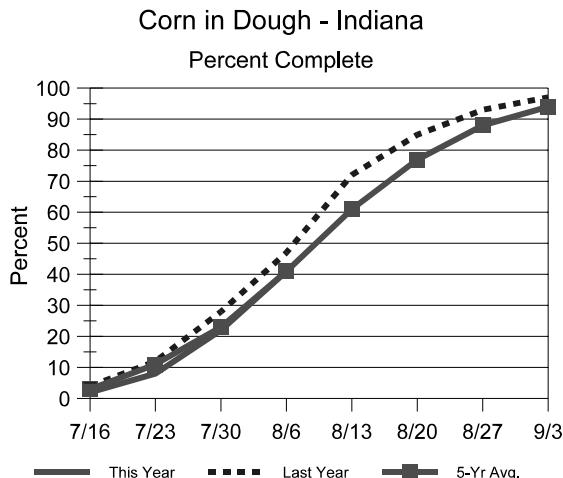
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	3	1	17
Short	22	9	42
Adequate	71	80	40
Surplus	4	10	1
Subsoil			
Very Short	3	1	18
Short	15	11	43
Adequate	78	79	39
Surplus	4	9	0
Days Suitable	6.0	5.0	6.4

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Replanted Corn Fields Catching Up

The ragged tall/short corn appearance of the hundreds, if not thousands, of Indiana fields that were partially replanted back in late May and early June following the atrocious emergence of most anything planted from May 5 through May 10 have dogged growers outlooks on life ever since. Many of those replanted areas are finally coming into the pollination period; later than desired but earlier than might be expected given the difference in planting dates between the original and replanted parts of the fields.

As I pointed in an earlier article (Nielsen, 2006), later planted corn tends to "catch up" by moving through parts of its life cycle more quickly. The accompanying graph depicts the decrease in number of days from planting to silking for three hybrids planted across a range of dates in west central Indiana in 2006 (Fig. 1).

All three hybrids planted May 5 at the beginning of the so-called "evil planting window" flowered 71 – 74 days later in mid-July. The same three hybrids planted 29 days later on

June 3 were flowering late last week (late July); only 55 – 57 days after planting.

Even though the two planting dates varied by 29 days, the silking dates only varied by 12 to 14 days. Obviously, two weeks difference in flowering within a field still represents the potential for significant grain moisture differences at harvest. However, because late-planted corn "catches up" to a degree, the grain moisture differences will not be as large as some growers may have originally feared.

Thanks to Greg Bossaer, Purdue White Co. Extension, for triggering the notion for this article.

Related References

Nielsen, R.L. (Bob). 2006. Late Planting/Replanting & Relative Hybrid Maturity. Corny News Network, Purdue Univ. Online at <http://www.kingcorn.org/news/articles.06/HybridMaturity-0516.html> [URL verified 7/31/06].

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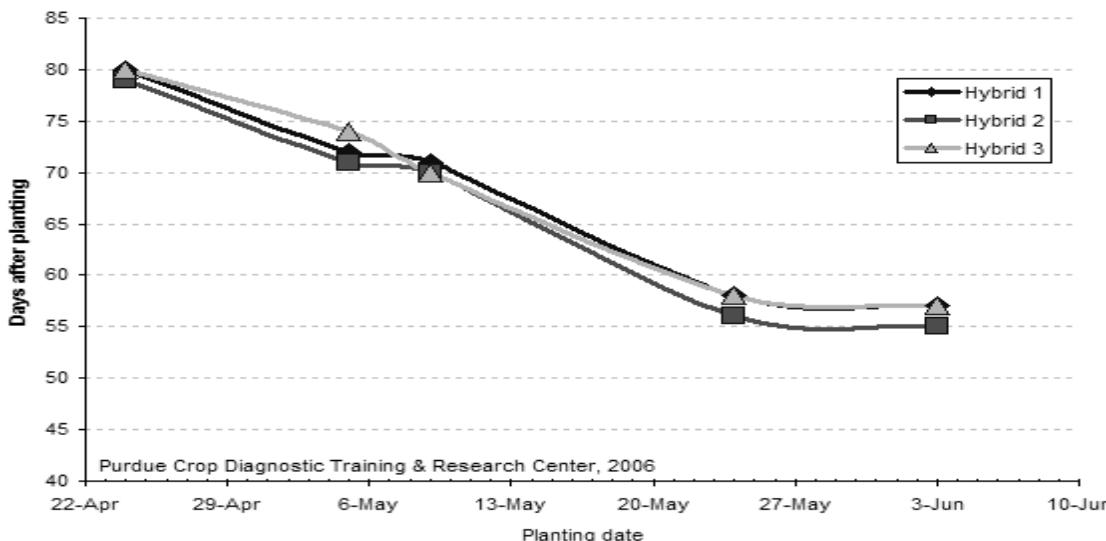


Fig. 1. Days from planting to 50% silk emergence for three corn hybrids planted across a range of dates in west central Indiana, 2006.

(Additional Article on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday August 6, 2006

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data										Accumulation April 1, 2006 thru August 6, 2006				
	Air Temperature				Precip.			Avg 4 in Soil Temp	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F			
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Total	DFN	Days	Total	GDD	Base	50°F	DFN	
Northwest (1)															
Chalmers_5W	94	60	78	+5	0.25	1		19.05	+3.07	41	2016	-5			
Francesville	92	59	78	+7	0.30	3		23.40	+7.43	50	1950	+91			
Valparaiso_AP_I	93	60	78	+7	0.00	0		12.35	-4.41	37	2002	+175			
Wanatah	94	55	77	+6	0.61	3	83	15.10	-1.22	45	1827	+80			
Winamac	93	59	78	+7	0.33	1	82	16.33	+0.36	39	1970	+111			
North Central (2)															
Plymouth	94	59	79	+6	0.84	2		15.90	-0.73	46	1881	-59			
South_Bend	94	61	79	+7	1.49	3		19.80	+4.16	49	1966	+153			
Young_America	93	59	78	+6	0.76	1		19.15	+3.73	48	2041	+138			
Northeast (3)															
Columbia_City	94	62	78	+8	0.74	2	78	17.22	+1.56	50	1857	+128			
Fort_Wayne	93	61	79	+6	0.19	1		18.82	+4.30	48	2005	+107			
West Central (4)															
Greencastle	93	59	78	+3	0.58	1		18.40	+0.09	47	2000	-146			
Perrysville	96	58	80	+7	0.61	1	83	17.68	+0.26	47	2228	+217			
Spencer_Ag	94	61	79	+6	0.75	1		21.19	+2.48	55	2121	+102			
Terre_Haute_AFB	94	59	79	+5	0.35	2		15.05	-2.59	49	2274	+131			
W_Lafayette_6NW	93	55	79	+7	0.29	2	85	17.41	+1.37	51	2107	+206			
Central (5)															
Eagle_Creek_AP	93	64	80	+6	0.43	1		20.03	+3.58	51	2269	+145			
Greenfield	92	62	79	+6	1.11	1		24.03	+5.91	57	2037	+8			
Indianapolis_AP	93	65	81	+6	0.17	1		18.97	+2.52	52	2276	+152			
Indianapolis_SE	94	60	79	+5	0.06	1		19.93	+2.79	53	2020	-84			
Tipton_Ag	92	60	78	+7	0.43	1	84	20.35	+4.07	54	1914	+70			
East Central (6)															
Farmland	97	59	79	+8	0.59	1	83	19.35	+3.38	56	1879	+83			
New_Castle	90	59	77	+6	0.93	1		20.91	+3.36	50	1928	+92			
Southwest (7)															
Evansville	95	66	82	+5	0.00	0		19.79	+2.81	44	2626	+143			
Freelandville	95	65	81	+6	0.01	1		12.94	-4.68	41	2412	+196			
Shoals	95	59	80	+6	0.06	1		20.69	+1.59	46	2298	+165			
Stendal	96	65	82	+6	0.58	1		22.87	+4.06	46	2630	+301			
Vincennes_5NE	98	66	82	+7	0.59	1		21.54	+3.92	53	2456	+240			
South Central (8)															
Leavenworth	94	65	81	+7	0.00	0		23.06	+3.68	56	2357	+229			
Oolitic	93	63	79	+6	0.07	1	85	17.38	-0.78	48	2112	+77			
Tell_City	95	66	83	+6	0.00	0		24.87	+5.70	46	2614	+255			
Southeast (9)															
Brookville	95	61	80	+7	0.07	1		19.24	+1.69	45	2175	+250			
Greensburg	92	64	80	+8	1.05	1		23.02	+5.41	48	2262	+277			
Scottsburg	96	60	80	+6	0.13	1		22.98	+5.01	53	2339	+140			

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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www.awis.com

Soybean Diseases Could Make Noise Before Season Ends

Soybean crops are in good shape entering August but diseases could have the final say, said Greg Shaner, Purdue University Extension plant pathologist.

"Many soybean fields in Indiana have reached the pod development stages of growth," Shaner said. "There are no major disease problems but various diseases are present in low levels in some fields."

One disease present already making a statement is Phytophthora root rot.

"If symptoms of this disease are seen in a field in which the grower planted a resistant variety, this may indicate presence of a race of the fungus that overcomes a particular resistance gene," Shaner said. "Races that overcome two widely used resistance genes -- Rps1c and Rps1k -- are present in Indiana."

Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) also is beginning to sound off. The fungal disease has been present in Purdue research plots since early July, ahead of previous years. Wet weather this past spring and into the summer has been conducive to SDS.

"Several foliar diseases are showing up, as well," Shaner said.

"Brown spot is common, but restricted to lower leaves. Close examination of plants that had reached the V12 to V13 stage of vegetative growth -- R3 on the reproductive growth stage scale -- revealed that brown spot was severe up to the fourth trifoliolate from the bottom. There were a few lesions on trifoliolate 5 and perhaps 6, but all the leaves above showed no symptoms. Thus, symptomatic leaves were low in the canopy. Even if healthy, these leaves would no longer receive much sunlight."

Moderate levels of downy mildew are present in some soybean varieties, Shaner said. "Symptoms are distributed throughout the canopy," he said. "During humid conditions,

sporulating lesions are evident as fluffy masses on the underside of the leaf blade. The upper surface of the leaf opposite these sporulating lesions is pale green to almost yellow."

Other diseases that have been found in soybean rust sentinel plots include bacterial blight, bacterial pustule and frogeye leaf spot. "Bacterial blight is favored by cool weather, so is not likely to develop further in the hot weather that has settled over the state," Shaner said. "In contrast, bacterial pustule may continue to develop in hot weather. Wind-driven rain disperses the bacteria that cause both of these diseases.

"In contrast to the foliar diseases mentioned, frogeye leaf spot has the potential to reduce yields. It is likely that most soybean varieties in Indiana are resistant, but last year some proved to be very susceptible and the same may be true this year."

Fields planted to susceptible varieties or to varieties of unknown resistance status should be scouted for evidence of frogeye leaf spot, Shaner said.

"Young leaves are most susceptible to infection, so leaves that developed during warm, humid conditions -- most leaves that have developed over the past couple of weeks -- may show symptoms. There is not much guidance on use of fungicides to control frogeye leaf spot under our conditions, but experience in southern states indicates that treatment around the R3 growth stage is effective."

For further updates on crop diseases, read the weekly Purdue Pest and Crop Newsletter. The newsletter is available online at <http://www.entm.purdue.edu/Entomology/ext/targets/p&c/index2006.htm>. For general soybean management advice, log onto Purdue's Cool Bean Web site, located at <http://www.coolbean.info>.

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Written Tuesday, August 01, 2006.

The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145. Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145.